

# THE Daily Honolulu Press

IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY MORNING  
EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

At the Office, No. 29 Merchant St.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per annum.....\$6.00  
Six months.....3.00  
Three months.....1.50  
Per month......50 cts

Subscriptions Payable in Advance  
Brief communications from all parts of the Kingdom  
will be accepted.

All matters intended for publication, as well as business communications and advertisements, should be addressed to  
DAILY HONOLULU PRESS, HONOLULU, H. I.  
Advertisements must be handed in before 9 p. m., to ensure prompt insertion.

Arthur Johnston, Editor and Prop'r.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 3, 1886.

The public are hereby notified that the entire subscription and delivery lists of the DAILY HONOLULU PRESS for Honolulu have been placed in the hands of Mr. A. M. Mills, who is hereby authorized to collect all sums for subscriptions new due this paper, or that may become due after this date. Orders for the Press can either be left at this office or be given to Mr. Mills.

The Friend, for April, has been laid on our table. The opening article, entitled "Christianity's Challenge," occupies the first page. A sketch of "John B. Gough," the "Extinction of Kilauea," and the usual editorial notes occupy two pages, while the last two pages of The Friend proper are occupied with church notices, "Hilo Correspondence," "Recollections of John B. Gough" by William Noble, and an account of the "Reception to Mrs. Mills," given at Oahu College. The Y. M. C. A. department is especially interesting. The Hawaiian Board department contains an account of "A Tour on Hawaii," and a short article on "Chinese Work." The educational department contains an interesting article on what will be "The Resultant Language" in the Hawaiian Islands, and the number closes with the usual educational notes and monthly record.

It looks as if the silver question, practically at least, will soon become an international issue, in spite of the repeated assertion that every nation can legislate on the matter without commercial and financial conflict. The question as to whether or not monometallism is crippling the commerce of Great Britain, will only be a side issue in case the question of international competition springs out of the present national conflict of financial systems. Even in the United States the question may, in one sense, be considered under the international aspect, in as far as the silver opinions of the great East and the great West are at variance. Can these great sectional differences be harmonized in the United States? If the people of the United States find a compromise for their differences, which is quite probable, international competition is more than likely to spring up at once between the United States and Great Britain. Suppose, for instance, that the people of the United States would determine, for commercial ends, to demonetize silver for a period of ten years, what would be the result? The best of authority states that "the result would be such a collapse of trade in the old world that there would be a scramble, especially in England, to monetize silver." Suppose, again, as has already been suggested, that the United States should throw open her Pacific ports, and trade freely through them with all nations, while continuing the existing tariff on her Eastern seaboard? The result of such a policy, it has been estimated, would be that European manufactures could not be profitably sent around the world to make a free entry, but that on the other hand the United States would draw the tea, rice, coffee, and other trade from India and China in exchange for the silver of Colorado, Nevada and the rest of the Pacific Coast. This course would virtually close the Atlantic seaboard of the United States with a protective tariff, while it would fill the Pacific Ocean with an American merchant marine, and would bring the free trade of the Pacific into direct competition with the free trade of England. The late victory of the silver men in the United States seems to warrant such speculations as possible in the future. The practical working of such a policy would force England to buy and monetize silver on a basis of American values, would make the silver question an international issue, would partially remodel the financial system of the United States, and would be a conclusive argument in favor of continuing the Hawaiian Treaty.

## VISIT TO THE VOLCANO.

Complete Report of the Deputation of Research.

Interesting Account of the Descent of Rev. E. P. Baker into Halemau-mau.

[Republished by request, owing to the exhaustion of editions containing early portions thereof, and enhanced in value by a sketch of the crater, showing the chasm.]

An "art and historic party," consisting of Messrs. Theo. Severin, photographic artist representing J. J. Williams, Dan' Logan, editor of the Daily Bulletin, and the writer, representing several interests, hastened from Honolulu to the scene of Pele's erratic freaks on learning of the recent disappearance of volcanic activity and falling-in of the lakes at Kilauea on the night of March 6-7.

Knowing the deep interest felt in the changes and freaks of Madame Pele by residents and visitors, I take the liberty of deferring, for the present, the narration of my trip hither in its order of sequence, and hasten to report what the delegation of spies have found.

Various and contradictory reports met the parties' enquiries at all points and stations en route, and with fears and misgivings we came into full view of the crater of Kilauea, on the west side, where the Kau road brought us, in a steady, drizzling rain, which, together with the emissions from numerous steam cracks and fissures, not only

struct the view of the field. The 22d opened clear and with much less steam from the many directions noticed previously. After breakfast, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Maby, manager of the Volcano House, and the native guide, the party set out for the day's observation by going around to the bluffs on the west side of the crater for a view from the most elevated point; then down onto a ledge abreast of Halemau-mau's ruins, from which bank four excellent photographic views were secured. We then climbed back again to continue our way southward, traversing the banks of pumice, till we reached a place free of boulders, where we descended into the crater by jumps and slides, and made our way to the pit of destruction and desolation, obtaining our first near view from the south edge or bank, near several cones that form (or formed) a principal feature of the locality. Here much steam and heat were observed. To the eastward of this locality, and for a considerable distance to the southward, the bed of the crater is very much broken and sunken. This point afterward proved to have been the most commanding for a view of the crater's depth, and the detour around its west and northern rim, to the northeast portion of where New Lake stood, gave us an opportunity to approximate the extent of the vast chasm. In making this detour we came upon two broken cones on the western side, which gave forth much heat but little or no steam. These were found to be connected with pipes or tunnels running in a north-westerly direction from the pit, and may have been blow-holes during the time of activity in the lakes, judging from their shape and encrustations of

the south to a considerable distance beyond its limits, as mapped by Brigham in 1865, and gives the circumference of Kilauea to-day as probably not less than twelve miles.

The rush of the lava from Halemau-mau drained off New Lake, which, in its deepest part, seems but about 150 feet in depth. At the withdrawal of this bed of molten lava connecting the two lakes, the roadway portion of the bed of the crater which bridged the two dropped down into the chasm, with its incline toward the north and east, leaving its highest and most abrupt break on the Halemau-mau side. A peculiar feature of the chasm is that what at a distance seems to be perpendicular, solid walls, is the most burnt-out sections, a near view showing the material to be a bank of reddish ash, or sand nature, while the most crumbling and shelving portions of its sides is the lava rock masses of various sizes, but mostly having a decidedly burnt-out appearance. Ledge after ledge of rock and debris have fallen, and they are continually falling, until the view is obstructed so that it is impossible to see the point of greatest depth. This fact, doubtless, gave rise to the report that "you could not see the bottom," which is true, but not in the sense that it is bottomless. This general appearance of lifeless ruins and debris with no sign of fusibility among the rocks of the fallen mass gave the impression, as noted in my first paper, that Halemau-mau would not again be the scene of volcanic activity. Halemau-mau will likely be the receptacle of the future lava flows from active spots to the east and to the south that may gather sufficient force for a new outbreak ere long, as has been done on previous occasions.

On the 24th and again on the 25th I descended the crater for further observations. At the last visit, in company with Mr. J. S. Emerson, of the Government Survey Department, we exactly reversed the order of my first course of travel, on Monday, the 22d. During these visits I found the contour of the lakes constantly enlarging, and the surface or floor of the crater adjacent to the places of heat constantly changing. Near the edge of the chasm the floor was changing and breaking away, requiring more caution in our steps of investigation. A few signals were erected for future points of observation; but the difficulty, and I may say the impossibility, of near approach to any part of the rim made the day's trip far from satisfactory for our immediate aims, yet the observations and discoveries opened up a new train of ideas respecting the probable direction of the volcanic activity in Kilauea. At these subsequent visits the cone wherein our guide threw his shoe was found to have caved in to a considerable extent, revealing a tube or tunnel about ten feet in diameter at the farthest break, but increasing toward the lakes, with which it was evidently connected. The funnel ran in a northeasterly and south-westerly direction. The eastern part of the tube still emitted considerable heat.

Respecting the shocks of earthquake reported by Mr. Maby and others on the 6th instant, I fully agree with the already expressed theory, that the shocks were occasioned by the falling masses of rock. The natural, first impression to the mind would be that the shocks occasioned the rents and the falling in of the banks and bluffs of the lakes; but visiting them reveals a sufficient mass of fallen rocks to cause and account for not only the shocks and reports recorded by Mr. Maby at the Volcano House, but to cause earthquakes which could be felt at Kapapala. The shocks of these falling cliffs were doubtless sufficient to produce all the fissures so far reported, and which are confined, I believe, within a four-mile radius across the crater of the Volcano. I am led to this view from the fact that the shocks—except those reported at Kapapala—were local, whereas an earthquake, or series of earthquakes, sufficient to hurl such masses of rocks from their beds would have extended their vibrations with as much or more severity than occurred in 1868.

But the mystery still remains, where has the immense body of liquid lava that filled these lakes and tunnels gone to? Interesting as Kilauea naturally is in a state of activity, this periodic change will give it a zest to tourists, and should enhance considerably its interest to scientists and students of nature.

T. G. THURM.  
Honolulu, March 30, 1886.

## DESCENT INTO HALEMAU-MAU.

[Copied from Volcano House Register by permission of Mr. J. H. Maby.]

VOLCANO HOUSE, Mar. 18, 1886.—I to-day descended to within fifty feet of the bottom of Halemau-mau. The very bottom is (or was at the time I saw it) the cooled surface of Halemau-mau lake. The space at the bottom was very small indeed: only a few feet square. The sides of the immense chasm have fallen in almost uniformly all around; the result being that the stone sides of Halemau-mau may be (or could be) best likened to the converging sides of a tunnel, which come obliquely near together, leaving only a small hole at the bottom. The sides of Halemau-mau were shooting stones down to the bottom: so that it would have been rather hazardous for a human being to have gone down to that small space to be shot at by big boulders from all directions. The anemoid I had with me indicated the depth I reached in Halemau-mau to be 700 feet below the Volcano House, the same anemoid indicating the depth, below the Volcano House, of the portion of the floor of Kilauea, which the trail first touches, to be 450 feet. I saw no redness of fire in Halemau-mau.



CRATER OF KILAUEA.

Approximate sketch, showing the large chasm in the main crater occasioned by the subsidence of volcanic activity in Halemau-mau and New Lake during the night of March 6-7.

what remained of their orifices, but now they simply emitted white waves of heat. Both of these cones were broken into halves, with the southern half standing. Later observations of five others showed breaks in the same direction in three, while the other two were broken in more of a northwest and southeast direction, but still with the northern portion gone. This may be coincident only, and yet it may have an important bearing in aid of a solution of the mysterious disappearance of lava, especially when coupled with the fact that the recent rents and fissures run mostly in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction from the Volcano.

Continuing our detour, we came to the front or north rim, abreast of where Halemau-mau stood, and opposite where we obtained our first break view. As there, so here, our artist secured two excellent views of its characteristic depth. It is difficult to convey a correct idea of this monstrous pit, except that it is naturally of an inverted-cone shape, and in extent is of such a size as would readily admit Punchbowl turned upside down. From this point we felt our way cautiously around to the Little Beggar location, near the New Lake. This had fallen in, or rather dropped down into the New Lake section, since the first great break, but it was upright in position with its northern half gone. The floating-island phenomenon of New Lake was also noticed to have settled down bodily in the southern part of the lake.

Near this point, the southeast of New Lake, was the greatest degree of heat found, and in one of the broken cones the red glow of molten lava was seen. In another similar cone not far distant from it, but where no glow was seen, a shoe thrown in by the guide blazed in ten seconds.

## III.

The pit, as viewed from our several points of observation, shows Halemau-mau to have sunk some 600 feet. Mr. Maby states that previous to the collapse on the 6th instant, the highest point of Halemau-mau's rim was on its southern bank, known as Cathedral Rocks, which, as seen from the Volcano House, were higher than the tops of the distant hills to the south of Kilauea. They must therefore have been about 200 feet higher than the present rim of Halemau-mau's ruins. The present height of the floor of the crater, or caldera around the banks of the chasm, ranges, by aneroid measurement, from 300 to 325 feet below the veranda of the Volcano House, and 200 feet higher than at the base of the bank, or foot of the path whereby visitors generally enter the crater. This height at the lakes, above the northern edges of the floor of the crater, has been growing up gradually for some time past, so that the overflows from Halemau-mau have been heightening and extending the floor of the crater to

in the floor of the crater, but on its sides and banks, so enveloped the whole crater as to assure us of the presence of fire. On reaching the Volcano House we learned that this condition had been observed now for several days, and that fire could be seen in various cracks. I have noticed that the steam in the crater is very much less in the early part of the day, but grows more intense as the day wanes. There has been no material change in the sunken portion of the crater, except a continual falling in of rocks and debris from its banks, as the contraction from its former intense heat loosened their compactness and sent them hurling some 600 or 700 feet below, giving forth at times a boom as of distant thunder, followed by clouds of cinders and ashes shooting up into the air 100 or 300 feet, proportionate, doubtless, to the size of the newly-fallen mass. Yet, notwithstanding this condition of the huge pit or yawning chasm, Rev. E. P. Baker descended into it on the 18th instant to within what he judged to be fifty feet of the bottom. His recorded experience in the Volcano House records does not recommend the feat to others at present, nor did its appearance to the art and historic party four days later impress us with feelings of assured security.

Intense heat waves were found issuing from two partly broken cones near the brink to the west of Halemau-mau's ruins, also from two broken domes in front or north of the middle break, while close to the edge of the north-east portion of where New Lake stood are two breaks where the heat is most intense, and living fire cannot be far from the surface. On the south rim of the cavity, from which point we obtained our first close view of the immense pit, and where Mr. T. Severin took his first in-the-crater view of it, the guide set fire to his stick by inserting it in a crevice not more than fifty feet from where we were standing; so that we had evidences of fire on all sides. The source of the greatest activity being at the New Lake side of the crater, and evidently increasing, impresses me with the idea that when the clogged channels of this subterranean fire becomes sufficiently cleared the new outbreak will occur in that vicinity. The bottom and sides of Halemau-mau are burned to a lifeless mass; there seems to be no section of fusible rock, and if so, the chances for viewing this interesting phenomenon will be probably short lived, for the first molten lava in its vicinity will hasten to fill it again to the brim.

The party arrived at the Volcano House via Punaluu, on the afternoon of the 21st instant, and found the crater and sulphur-banks completely enveloped in steam—as reported above. During the evening the rain ceased, but the crater-bed and sunken lakes emitted steam from their thousand cracks and fissures, so much as to ob-

The bottom of the former New Lake is far, far shallower than that of Halemau-mau, the bottom of the new lake being only a little lower than the level of the bluff where the traveler starts to descend Halemau-mau.

On Wednesday, March 17th, I crossed Kilauea, ascended the southern rim of the crater and went straight to Puukoli; a red hill which travelers going from Kilauea to Kapapala describe on the left (the first we thus described). No sign of any issuing smoke could be seen in any direction. The whole region was in its usual condition. The steam cracks were feebly smoking as ever. Where is the lava which has departed from Kilauea? Echo answers, "Where?" Some future report from the Puna seacoast may give answer. Meanwhile we can think of it as having entered and cooled in underground cavities and channels. No one should doubt that; but the experience of 1868, along with the fact that the fires of Kilauea are not known to have found vent in any other place, gives fair reason for hoping, perhaps believing, that these fires will return to their old hearth-stone.

The earthquakes of Saturday evening, March 6th, are believed by Mr. Maby (manager of the Volcano House) to have been produced by the falling of huge rock-masses into the emptied lake chasms of Halemau-mau and New Lake. This can hardly be otherwise. The falling and crushing of huge rock masses down the sides of Halemau-mau must have been simply awful. Locomotion among these Titanic fragments was fairly frightful. The descent into Mokuawewewo of some months ago I found to be rather less dangerous, on the whole, than to-day's descent into Halemau-mau.

EDWARD P. BAKER.

## Special Notices.

### A Splendid Opportunity.

A LODGING HOUSE, COMPLETE, with all modern improvements, for sale at very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to 182-1m C. K. MILLER.

### Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD and lodging in a private family, where she can have the use of piano. Apply at this office. 182-1w

### Notice.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after this date Mr. C. K. Miller will attend all my business under full power of attorney. CHAS. B. WILSON. Honolulu, March 26, 1886. 179-1m

### Rest for the Weary.

AT THE OFFICE OF C. K. MILLER'S Business Agency can be seen two of the latest improved Automatic Bookcase and Sideboard Combination Beds. Call and inspect. C. K. MILLER, Local Agent. 173-1m

### Ready for Business.

THE STORES ON FORT STREET, above Hotel, will be ready for rental about April 15th. The stores are located in the best locality to do business, and cheap. C. K. MILLER, Business Agent. 172-2m

### Notice.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE PRESS PUBLISHING CO. will take place, at its office, on Thursday, April 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M. THOS. S. SOUTHWICK, Secretary. 181-1f

### Hawaii Nei, Farewell!

A N EASY INVESTMENT.—On account of departure from these Islands, a good, paying and easy running business has been placed in my hands for sale: "Centrally located." Call on, or address, for particulars, C. K. MILLER, 42 Merchant St., P. O. Box 113. March 9, 1886. 162-1m

### Removal.

MRS. THOMAS LACK has temporarily removed her FANCY GOODS, SEWING MACHINE and FIRE ARMS DEPOT from No. 79, Fort street to No. 70 Fort street, corner of Merchant, where she will be pleased to receive her friends and customers, while waiting the building of her new store, to be located at No. 81 Fort street. 153-3m

### Wanted.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE DAILY HONOLULU PRESS of the following dates, viz: September 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, and 26; October 5 and 10, 1885. A fair price will be paid for any or all of above dates, and they will be sent for on notifying. PROPS. DAILY HONOLULU PRESS. Honolulu, Feb. 11, 1886. 139-1f

### Furnished Rooms.

CONVENIENTLY AND NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, Single or Double, can be had at No. 1 KUKUI STREET (near Fort). 121-3m

### Notice to Business Men.

SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE LUNALILLO HOME will not be paid for except such as have been ordered under the written authority of one of the Trustees of the Lunaillo estate. S. B. DOLE, Trustee of the Lunaillo Estate. Honolulu, January 15, 1886. 116-1f

NEATEST JOB PRINTING executed to order at the Press office.

## General Advertisements.

# SPRING SEASON 1886.

## OPENING DAYS

French Pattern Bonnets, New Straw Goods, Ribbons, Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, &c.

March 27th, 29th and 30th

You are Respectfully Invited to Attend.

CHAS. J. FISHEL.

Corner Fort and Hotel Sts., - - Honolulu, H. I.

## BARRY'S

# "TRICOPHEROUS,"

As a Hair Dressing,

TAKES THE LEAD.

## HOLLISTER & CO.,

109 FORT STREET,

Agents for "Tricopherous."

## REMEMBER!

That the undersigned has this day received an additional supply of elegant

## Men's & Boy's Custom Made Clothing.

Shrunk. Well and carefully made, easy fitting, stylish cut and most important,

## VERY LOW IN PRICE.

Every garment warranted as represented.

## HATS & CAPS.

Also, just opening this day, the finest, neatest, most stylish, nobby, well made, flexible

## STRAW HATS,

Ever imported here or anywhere else.

FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED.

M. McINERNY.

21-1Yr

## Crystal Soda Works.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SODA WATER,

GINGER ALE,

FLORID LEMONADE,

Aerated Waters of All Kinds,

Fruit Syrups and Essences.

Our Goods are acknowledged the BEST. NO CORKS

WE USE PATENT STOPPERS

In all our Bottles.

We invite particular attention to our Patent Filter, recently introduced, by which all waters used in our manufactures is absolutely freed from all impurities.

We deliver our Goods free of charge to all parts of the city

Careful attention paid to Islands Orders. Address,

THE CRYSTAL SODA WORKS,

P. O. BOX 307, HONOLULU, H. I.

Telephone No. 298.

Orders left with Benson, Smith & Co., No. 11 Fort Street, will receive prompt attention.

We also, are Agents for the sale of J. W. Hingley's

CELEBRATED CIGARS

Of his own manufacture.

## WENNER & CO.,

Manufacturing and Importing

JEWELERS,

No. 92 Fort Street

Have just received per "Mariposa" the most elegant assortment of

FINE JEWELRY,

SOLID AND PLATED SILVER WARE

Ever brought to this market.

Clocks, Watches, Bracelets, Neck-

lets, Pins, Locketts, Gold Chains

and Guards, Sleeve Buttons

Studs, Etc., Etc.

And ornaments of all kinds.

Elegant Solid Silver Tea Sets,

And all kinds of silver ware suitable for presentation.

These goods are all of the finest quality and latest designs and comprise a complete stock of all articles in this branch of business which will be sold at close figures.

KUKUI AND SHELL JEWELRY

Made to order.

The repairing branch of our business we regard as an important one, and all jobs entrusted to us will be executed in a manner second to none.

Engraving

Of every description done to order. Particular attention is paid to orders and job work from the other Islands.